

THE SOUTH KENTUCKIAN.

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HOPKINSVILLE, KY.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Oct. 31 1879.

Here at the Capital, where politics is the leading industry, and politicians do chiefly abound, we have had much discussion of the Ohio election and its probable effect upon the future of parties, as well as upon the various presidential boons. Outside of Ohio I do not think the Democrats, generally, expected success there. My own judgment, before visiting the State, was that Foster would be elected; yet while there I imbibed somewhat of the enthusiastic hopes which the Buckeye Democrats undoubtedly entertained. But these hopes were nipped by an early October frost, and now we wonder why they were ever given play. To be sure, there was a possibility that the Democracy might win the State, as there always is a possibility in any State where the vote is so large and the majority so small; but all the chances were certainly against Democratic success. With but three exceptions the State has been carried by the Republicans in every election since the war, and the three exceptions occurred in years when there was no general hard-fought contest, and no full vote. Ohio's electoral vote has not been cast for a Democrat since 1848—thirty-one years ago. This record, and John Sherman's desperate work and immense expenditures, sufficiently explain the result. It has been charged to the financial issue. Probably the charge is correct. The \$5 and \$10 national bank and Treasury "issues" were certainly used very freely in Cincinnati, Cleveland, and other cities.

What effect the result has upon the chances of presidential candidates, is hardly worth discussing. There are several very able gentlemen in the Democratic party whose chances for nomination and election are not in any way interfered with. There is talk of a Bayard boom, and a possible Hancock boom, with several other booms in reserve. It is enough to know that the ability of the Democrats to elect the next President exists, and that the chances are to-day three to one in their favor. The feature of the result in Ohio most to be regretted is the defeat of Senator Thurman. His retirement is a national loss. The other day the Supreme Court decided that his bill, which forces the Pacific railways to begin paying their indebtedness to the Government, is constitutional and valid. By it the Government is saved a hundred million of dollars. And yet the people of Ohio vote to discharge Judge Thurman from further service, while Jay Gould climbs up to the tall tower of his Tribune building and gives three cheers. Then he goes down and orders Whittier to give Thurman a few parting kicks.

John Sherman thinks he has got his little boom in a very healthy condition now, and he is as serene as a big sun-flower. But, after all his Ohio triumph and his careful manipulation of the Cincinnati house and other positions down in New Orleans, it seems that his little clique of returning-board secondaries were not able to "fix" Louisiana for him. The Republican party is rather scattering down in the States, but they hold their Convention this week, and elected delegates to the National Convention. These delegates are reported to be anti-Sherman. Anyhow, the convention declared that Grant was its "unalterable choice."—The idea of the Louisiana Republican crowd having an "unalterable choice" is what makes the masses all laugh. The peculiarity of that crowd is that they do not establish an unalterable choice until the bids are all in—and that may be the peg upon which the wily Secretary hangs his faith. They did compliment John on the success of resumption, but it is hardly probable that he will be satisfied with any "rally" of that sort. Sherman is going to follow Evans over to New York to help Conkling and Cornell. That, too, is another of the funny things one sees in politics. This Administration was just recently at bitter war with Conkling, and John Sherman charged Cornell, in an official communication to the Senate, with dishonesty and malfeasance in the office of Collector, from which he removed him, and now the whole power of the administration is exerted to elect the same man to a higher position.

Rutherford B. Hayes, with his family, returned from the west on Tuesday as smiling as a basket of chips. He flatters himself that, with the aid of his Cabinet Ministers, he fixed Ohio and can fix all the other elections as they come along. Rutherford said to an interviewer the other day that he did not think the American people would submit to the counting in of a Democratic President if he failed to be fairly elected. What check! During the absence of the occupant, the White House has undergone a general renovation, and sprucing up. New carpets have been put down and the worn furniture upholstered, giving the halls and rooms a fresher and brighter appearance. The next clearing out will take place March 4, 1883, when a legally-elected President will probably set the present trend and his luggage out into the street. There is a funny story going around about a New York man who applied, through a friend, for an important office, and representing that he was a cousin of the President, was assured that he could be accommodated. A day or two after this he advertised in a New York paper that two government offices were for sale; his name was promptly detected, and when the President heard of it he immediately remembered that he was opposed to appointing his relatives to office any way. When it comes to the distribution of offices this administration is not to be trifled with.

The First Annual Exhibition of the National Fair Association commences next Tuesday, and continues until November 6. It promises to be, next to the Centennial, the biggest thing of the kind this part of the country has ever undertaken. None of the contention and warring of cliques, so characteristic of Washington, has occurred in connection with this enterprise—perhaps because there is no job or chance at the national Treasury in it—but astonishing energy and public spirit has been manifested, and enormous sums of money expended to make the undertaking a permanent success, worthy of the National Capital. The attractions provided are really very great, including running and trotting races, athletic games and contests, and an industrial exhibition seldom equaled. Robert Bonner driving President Hayes behind him and Dexter is to head the great procession on the opening day, when all the Executive Department are to be closed. Photos.

Warts on Animals.

Enquiries are made for a cure for warts of different kinds on horses, mules and cattle. Many remedies are prescribed—many barbarous and cruel to the animal. I will give you a remedy often tried and never known to fail. Anoint the wart three times with clean, fresh hog's lard, about two days between times. I have had warts on my horses—bleeding warts of large size, rattling warts and seal warts, to the number of more than one hundred on one horse's head. I have never been able to find the warts for the third application of the lard. All disappear after the second application.

I have sent this prescription to several agricultural papers, hoping it would be of some use to farmers. But they all seem slow to believe; perhaps because the remedy is at hand and costs nothing. It ought to be at the head of the veterinary column of every agricultural paper. I own I was slow to believe myself, but having a fine young mare with large bleeding warts that covered part of the bridle and girths with blood whenever used, I thought there would be no harm in trying lard on them. When the mare was got up for the third application there were no warts and the scars there now after more than fifteen years, with very little change.

Right here I may say that for cuts, bruises, galls, etc., the application of fresh lard—either for man or beast—is worth more than any patent liniment in use. It will relieve pain instantly and does not irritate raw flesh, as all liniments do. Let all persons wishing to benefit the farmer and his friend, the horse, copy this—not once, but often enough that all may learn.—V. P. Richardson.

Manufacture of Clothing.

It is estimated that 50,000 men and women are employed in Philadelphia in the manufacture of clothing, and 20,000,000 suits are made there every year. Cutting machines are gradually finding their way into all of the large manufacturing establishments of the city. The machines have a capability of cutting nearly eighteen hundred garments in a day or twelve hours, or about equal to the combined results of the labor of eight men. Buttonholes also can be worked by machinery at the rate of one hundred and eighty per hour, while by hand it would take the same period to complete three holes. By the cutting machines folds of cloth forty ply thickness can be easily cut through. An instance of the value of machinery in expediting manufacture is afforded in the fact that the establishment were cutting and buttonhole machines are used turn out one hundred suits ready for wear inside of twelve hours.

A Specimen Ohio Family.

"To foresee political victory," remarked an Ohio politician to an ambitious son at the table the other morning, "what kind of eyes must we have?"

Immediately the young man cleared his mouth and shouted:

"Organize!"

"Good, my boy!" cried the old man; "in the coming campaign you shall be made Captain over a company of 'Buckeyes.'"

"Yes," yelled the son, as he gulped down a cup of coffee, "provided that, when the members vote on my name, the 'ayes' have it."

The father had no further response to make to his son's volatile wit, but the mother—who heard the noise—came in just then and expressed her "surprise."—[Chicago Journal.]

Many a woman dusts billiard chalk off her husband's coat with a big tear in her eye as she thinks how late he works of nights at his desk by the white washed wall.

A Kiss by Moonlight.

The Spanish Student Victorian became deeply enamored with the personal beauty of a young girl, daughter to the King of Naples. He frequently scented the wall at night to steal a kiss by moonlight while the fair maidens were playing upon their chaste features, and at one time in rapid succession he asked, "What have I done so beautiful?" Was such a question pronounced by our poetess, women modern times, the only would be, "I simply use English Female Litters, which cures all aches and pains. It is a perfect remedy for rheumatism and astringent tonic for astringent, and single.

Harvey and the Blood.

Harvey discovered the circulation of the blood, and upon announcing the fact, he was ridiculed and laughed at. Poor makes blood and blood makes Harvey. Harvey's digestion of food necessarily produced blood, a full stomach, vitality, heat, and a healthy complexion. A close confinement to a diet of indigestible, constipating, biliousness, loss of appetite. You do not want pills, they are useless and dangerous; but you need a few doses of that sparkling purgative known as Harvey's Saline. It aids digestion, cleanses the stomach, cools the brain and induces the best sleep.

A Quinine Substitute.

Nearly all sufferers from chills are on the alert for any remedy that will take the place of quinine. Quinine is objectionable on account of taste and the unpleasant symptoms that follow its use, as well as the uncertainty of a permanent cure. Another objection to quinine is that it is apt to produce the proper effect upon the secretion. A remedy which in every way combines all the above properties and that produces none of those unpleasant symptoms, is just now in demand by a class of suffering people, such a remedy is now offered in Dr. J. C. Ayer's Tonic, which far surpasses any and all other remedies in the full cure of chills.

Inventors and Patentees

should send for instructions, terms, references, &c., to Edison Brothers, Solicitors of Patents, Washington, D. C., who furnish the same without charge. Edison Brothers is a well-known and successful firm of large experience, having been established in 1866.

PATENTS.

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(EDITED BY)

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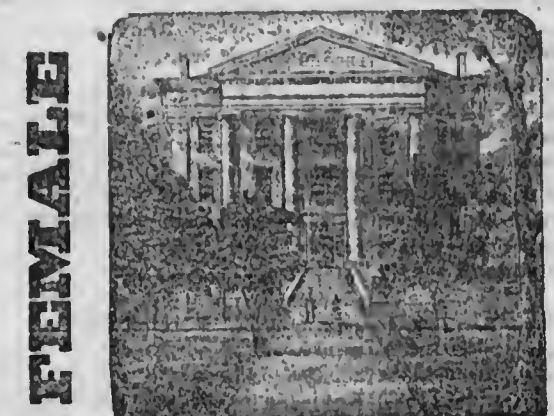
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Jan. 16, 1879.

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Not a cog-wheel, not a belt, no complication, no bother, no breaking of pins and putting in new ones, no stopping to clean out trash, weeds, stalks, sods, clumps, stones and roots. The steel springs ride over any obstruction the edge of the shoe can not divide, and the shoes, instead of gathering like a rake all the trash before them, leave it behind and clear themselves.

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Sept. 9, 1879.